Table 1a: Characteristics of the study group consisting of 101 Turkish patients that underwent genetic analyses for CYP2C9*2 and *3, VKORC1 -1639 G>A and factor VII -401 G>T polymorphisms.

	n (%)
Age in years (mean+SD)	63.74 ± 11.43
Daily warfarin dose in mg, mean (range)	4.07 ± 1.60 (1.13-7.86)
Gender	
Female	60 (59.41%)
Male	41 (40.59%)
Population	101 (100%) Turkish
Indication for warfarin treatment[a]	
AF	68 (67.33%)
MVR	21 (20.79%)
AVR	9 (8.91%)
DVT	5 (4.95%)
CAD	21 (20.79%)
CYP2C9*2	
*1/*1	72 (71.3%)
*1/*2	23 (22.8%)
*2*2	6 (5.9%)
CYP2C9*3	
*1/*1	57 (56.4%)
*1/*3	34 (33.7%)
*3/*3	10 (9.9%)
VKORC1 -1639G>A	
GG (wild type)	25 (24.8%)
GA (heterozygous)	49 (48.5%)
AA (homozygous)	27 (26.7%)
Factor VII -401G>T	
GG (wild type)	47 (46.54%)
GT (heterozygous)	37 (36.63%)
TT (homozygous)	17 (16.83%)

Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation or number of patients (%), [a]: patients may have had more than one indication for warfarin therapy, DVT: deep vein thrombosis, MVR: mitral valve replacement, AVR: aortic valve replacement, AF: atrial fibrillation, CAD: coronary artery disease, *CYP2C9*: cytochrome P450 2C9 genotype, *VKORC1*: vitamin K epoxide reductase genotype, factor *VII*: *factor VII* genotype.